

and Mr. Clay, and the struggle for power how stands upon the truth of the good of this accusation. It is of most serious character—it should be candidly viewed, and deliberately examined.

Whether Mr. Clay's choice was right or wrong, or whether he voted in conformity with the will of his constituents, are points upon which men may differ. But that does not touch the purity of his character. There is certainly no guilt imputed by the preference of Mr. Adams: a man of great learning and high character. He was also preferred by General Jackson and Mr. Crawford. It will be demonstrated that he came before the House on equal terms with his competitor, and it is also known that the Crawford States would have voted for Mr. Adams.

That his vote was in conformity with the will of his constituents, is known from private letters he received; written instructions from a portion of his friends; resolutions of public meetings; his reception on his return; the election of Mr. Clark in the same District, to fill the place of Mr. Clay; his late reception among his old constituents; and the more recent election of Mr. Clark to Congress by a majority of 800 votes, and with a majority in every county in the District. If we look to the whole State, there is a decided majority in both branches of the Legislature in favor of the Administration; and if we look to public opinion, it is extremely divided, and very much influenced by local politics. The charge of corruption implicates Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay equally. Mr. Adams is as stern and uncompromising a man as General Jackson, and as incapable of intrigue or corruption. Whom has he addressed, or flattered, or approached? What friend has he made, or what enemy has he conciliated? What evidence has he ever given of relaxed principles, or loose morals, or of reaching ambition? But a combination with Mr. Clay was unnecessary. The election of Mr. Adams was inevitable; if Mr. Clay had not been there. Indeed, a combination of Mr. Clay and Gen. Jackson could not have elected the latter, unless the most extraordinary influence is attributed to him. Mr. Adams had the five New England States and New York; it was known he would receive the ultimate vote of Delaware, Virginia, and Georgia. Mr. Clay exercised no influence over the vote of Maryland. The vote of Ohio was never doubtful, and the vote of both has been fully ratified by the People since. The Representative of Illinois had been long known to the public as the friend of Mr. Adams. Mr. Garley was elected in Louisiana, as the avowed friend of Mr. Adams, and Mr. Brent was known to be openly opposed to the election of Gen. Jackson; and both have since been re-elected. Mr. Adams could not have been ignorant of this state of things. It is useless to speculate on the probable vote of Kentucky, North Carolina, Indiana, Missouri, &c. In North Carolina, the vote of General Jackson was the united vote of his friends and Mr. Adams. But the Representatives in Congress were loudly opposed to the General. Mr. Scott, of Missouri, as well as Col. Benton and Mr. Barton, were uniformly opposed to the General; and Mr. Scott could no more have been counted on for the General than Col. Benton, and his vote for him would have excited as much astonishment as the subsequent adhesion of Col. Benton. But who did Mr. Clay influence? Four of his friends from Kentucky voted for General Jackson—did he try to influence them? Did he solicit any man who afterwards voted for General Jackson? Has any man been able to accuse him of holding conversation with him, with a view to influence his opinion? On the contrary, to avoid the imputation of controlling the election, or of exercising any influence, did he not withhold his opinion until he was denounced for holding it up, and until he was forced to express it, to avoid the insinuations that began to assail him? His opinions were only communicated to a few persons of high character and confidence, to guard his fame. In due time it will be shown that his mind never changed or doubted, in regard to the choice that devolved on him to make.

But what principle of human action could have operated on the mind of Mr. Clay, to stoop from his high estate to the commission of a revolting crime? He was at the head of the popular branch of the Government; of commanding talents; the favorite of the West; with the fairest prospects, and a lucrative practice at the bar—it is to be presumed that the office of Secretary of State could have tempted him to sell himself, and to hazard his fame? He saw the deliracy of his situation, but he could not escape the mediocrity of his friends; he could not shrink from his duty, nor avoid the

responsibility. In any and every event the storm was to burst on him. Can any man of feeling or ambition, believe that the hopes of office could be at all compared to the awful condition in which by events he was placed? He saw a numerous party, with a powerful press, and great talent, arraying their forces to break him down; he was not ignorant of the flood of abuse and calumny that would be poured upon him. Who would incur the denunciations of a powerful party, for the little promotion he obtained? What motive could induce any man to encounter such a conflict? If there were inducements of office and allurement of ambition, there were reproaches, criminations, and menaces, not merely suspended over his head; but influences were employed to deter him from the faithful discharge of his duty, such as few men could have resisted, or have dared to encounter. What to a man in his elevated situation was the Department of State, to the rage of party violence and the fury of disappointed ambition, which he was to encounter?

But, again: What evidence does his appointment afford of a corrupt bargain? He was a most eminent citizen, to whom every eye was turned; among the oldest in the public councils, and from the West. The public had anticipated the selection.

But the change has been made, and it becomes necessary to meet it, and abide the issue before the country.

This new combination, in the language of a new and elegant historian, "discovered the command which they had acquired over the public mind, and united as they were, they augmented and secured that impression, by never permitting the [charge] they wished to propagate to die away on the public ear. For this purpose, they took care their [charge] should be echoed, like thunder among hills, from a hundred different points, presented in a hundred new lights, illustrated by a hundred new methods, until the public could no longer help receiving that as undeniable, which they heard from so many different quarters." This charge will now be met. The first in the order of time and dignity is the charge of the General himself.

HAMPDEN.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship *Cornithian*, arrived at New York on Friday evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th July. The editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have received their usual supply of foreign papers, up to the latest dates, and present the following summary of their contents.

The Crops—The accounts from all parts of the Kingdom represent that the crops of all descriptions will be exceedingly abundant. The Wheat has a most imposing appearance. Better prospects were never witnessed. The fruits and vegetables will also be abundant.

The *Morning Herald* announces the return of the *Primrose*, Captain Vernon, with Mr. Ward, the British Charge d'Affairs in Mexico, from Vera Cruz, via Havana and New York. Mr. Ro-casueria, the Mexican Charge d'Affairs for England, was also a passenger. After landing \$40,000 of specie at Havana, and \$10,000 in New York, the *Primrose* reached England with \$1,200,000. They were bearers of the Ratification of the Commercial Treaty with England, as it was agreed upon in this country. It is understood that it was earnestly wished, by Mr. Canning, that the treaty should acknowledge and recognize the exercise of the Protestant form of worship in the Mexican States, in a similar way to that agreed upon by the Colombian States. But after considerable deliberation, this proposition was abandoned—not because it met with the least opposition from either Member of the Mexican Government, but from a conviction, that, in the present undiminished state of influence which the priests & monks exercise over the minds of the lower classes of the people, to make it the subject matter of a formal treaty with any Government, would be not only useless, but mischievous; an improvement in knowledge, and the more elevated maxims of civilized society, being the only foundation from which the advancement in religious liberty can proceed; the subject is, therefore, left to work its own way. With this subject, we understand, Lord Oxford, who is now to be appointed and proceed immediately to Mexico, as his Majesty's first Minister Plenipotentiary to that country, will take with him a Chaplain attached to his suite, who will quietly and unobtrusively commence, in the city of Mexico, the exercise of his sacred functions, in the Ambassador's apartments, at which the British merchant will attend.

Mexico, Great Britain and the United States.—The same article states,

with an air of exultation, that "the Ambassador treaty which Mr. Poinsett, the Ambassador from the United States, has been some time negotiating with Mexico, was not likely to be speedily concluded." It was quite understood that the Congress and Senate, of Mexico, would reject every proposition that would be adverse to the English interests; but, at present, the treaty is rejected, because it lays down a different line of boundary to that which had before been submitted, and by which the Americans lay claim to the rich province of Texas. The American Minister, it is added, is an intriguing clever man, but the Mexicans are firm in the determination not to give up one acre of their territory."

Patrick Kean, aged 22, has immortalized his name by climbing to the top of a steeple in Ireland, height 116 feet, where he deposited his coat, and on the next day re-ascended the giddy height for his garment, and balanced himself, head undermost, on the pinnacle of the steeple!

FRANCE—Is said to have united with Great Britain, fully and formally recognizing the Constitutional Government of Portugal; and with the exception of the French garrison in Figueras and Pampeluna, and 6,000 British troops at Belem, near Lisbon, the troops of both nations are to be withdrawn.

A French Abbe has been arrested charged with having poisoned the sacramental wine, in order to destroy a cure, named Piolet.

It is said, particularly in the northern European Journals, that several of the Sovereigns are shortly to hold a meeting in Bavaria, or rather Salzburg, which was formerly in Bavaria. The king of Saxony, it is said, is to meet here with the Emperor of Austria, and the kings of Prussia and Bavaria.

One of the wealthiest of the Polish Lords, Count Savinski, has lately had another piquet match. Some time ago, while on an embassy to Constantinople, he won from a Captain Pacha, at chess, 12 slaves, with 16,000 leopard skins, which he afterwards sold in Hungary for 1,600,000 francs. He set the slaves at liberty on the spot. In his late game he lost 20,000 acres of wood, with a magnificent mansion, on the banks of the Ester, to the Prince Dolgorouki.

THE GREEKS.—Respecting Greece, the point probably of the greatest interest, there is nothing either very important in itself or upon which we can confidently depend. Nicholas is said to be firm and determined in his resolution to procure the stipulated freedom of the Greeks, and the British and French naval forces are understood to be about to combine at Alexandria, and prevent the departure of any fresh troops from thence for the recruiting of the army of the Sultan in Europe. Whilst the Court of Constantinople is understood to refuse a literal acquiescence in the proposal of the Allied Powers, it is said to be making great efforts, by the promise of indemnities & ameliorations, to pacify and win back their new protectors.

GREEKS & TURKS.—Concerning the Greeks we have no intelligence of much importance.—Private letters from Constantinople announce that the proposals of the Allies having been rejected, and news of the capitulation of the Acropolis having been received at that place, the Sultan had formed the design to induce the Greeks to submit, by offering them an amnesty; should they submit, there will be no occasion for any further interference. It is stated, however, that the Emperor Nicholas persists and will continue to persist in his proposals, and that the Greeks are not likely to place much confidence in an amnesty from the Turks. A *Leighorn* date of July 4, states that an English squadron of 18 men of war had sailed from Malta, bound to Alexandria. It is supposed to have orders to act in conjunction with the French squadron, to prevent the sailing of the Egyptian fleet. A number of Bavarian officers have determined to leave Greece, being convinced that the efforts of individuals could be of no service to them.

Field Marshal, the Count of Oster-Sacken, has made a visit to St. Petersburg from Poland, to concert measures, as is reported, to be adopted in case the Porte persists in declining the intervention of the Allies.

An article dated *Leighorn*, July 7th, says, there is a report in vogue that a misunderstanding has arisen between the Bashaw of Egypt and the British Consul General of that country, & that the latter has sent application to Malta for protection.

It appears to be a pretty general opinion with the English editors, that the Greeks will not refuse their assent to the pacific arrangement recently proposed by Great Britain, France, and Russia, but some doubt is entertained whether the Grand Seignior will come into the arrangement. Should he go

into effect, the friends of Grecian liberty in this country, at least, will be disappointed.

ITALY.

A dreadful hurricane has lately visited almost all Calabria, and done considerable damage. The district of Cal-lona is converted into a lake, which is in many places thirty five feet deep. Two thirds of Gallico are destroyed, and one third of the inhabitants perished in the waves.

From the town of Giovanni to Reggio the whole country is a sea; in the neighborhood of the latter, a *water volcano*, (as the papers call it,) has been formed which continues to extend and lay waste the country.

The Court of General Sessions of Ontario county, in the State of New York, has been engaged for some time in the trial of the conspirators in the case of *William Morgan*. The excitement caused by the abduction, real or pretended of this man, must be fresh in the memories of our readers, as no circumstance has for many years produced such a sensation as this event. The variety of stories circulated on this subject has been truly farcical, at one moment we hear of dragging the bottom of Lake Ontario for his mangled body, at another, that he has been seen in a distant part of the country, and his appearance is so accurately described, that it is hardly supposable that a fiction can be detailed with so much minuteness. At length we see a Court of justice occupied in the prosecution of the abductors of the poor innocent, six of whom have been acquitted, the remainder, twelve in number, are at present, we believe under trial. Of the probable issue of this mighty humbug, some opinion may be formed on reading the following article, which comes in an imposing shape, and renders it more than likely that the good folks of the great State have been enormously hoaxed to the amount of thousands of dollars for which the *mason making book* may have been sold.

Balt. Chron.

MORGAN.

In a portion of our last week's papers, we stated, on the authority of the editor of the *Pawtucket White Banner*, that Morgan had been seen in New London; and that he had taken passage at that place in the stage from Providence. The particulars of the affair are contained in the following extract from the *White Banner* of the 15th of August.

"It is no longer a secret that William Morgan, of Batavia, is now alive and in this section of the country. The recent accounts of his having several times been seen in Boston, and other places, are confirmed by his appearance on Friday last in Providence. The driver of the New London and Providence stage, informs us, that on that day a gentleman took passage in his coach in New London, and on paying his fare, announced his name as Wm. Morgan, which we believe was entered on the way bill. Some one of the passengers ascertaining this fact, took occasion to question him whether he was William Morgan of Batavia, and was answered in the affirmative. We understand he bids defiance to any one who may attempt to seize him and carry him captive to the state of New York, notwithstanding Governor Clinton's proclamation and offer of \$5000; claiming a constitutional right of being free from arrest, unless on the charge, that he has legally been guilty of some specific offence. He contends that he has been guilty of none, and challenges any one to take him at their peril. From the tenor of his conversation, we have reason to suspect that he is armed. We are also informed by a gentleman of Providence that he noticed a person in the stage on its arrival there, answering the description given by the driver, and it is expected that he soon after took passage, on the same day for Boston."

We have often expressed our belief of the existence of Morgan, and as often given our reasons in justification of such a belief. We still entertain the same views in relation to the matter. We can hardly wish for better proof than the man's own declaration, that he is travelling about the country bearing his natural form and aspect, and flesh and bone, and a goodly strength of muscle, together with all the ordinary blood" appertaining to a redoubtable captain. It others wish for more logical argument, or conclusive evidence of his moral existence, we appear to be ready to produce it. For ourselves, though a person of the gentleman would be exceedingly pleasant to our eyes, we are willing to take his word in this particular, though if he were to swear to the existence of a third person, we should doubt him.

In regard to his claim of a constitutional right of being free from arrest, unless on the charge, that he has been legally guilty of some specific offence, we have already remarked, that a

reward has been offered by the governor of the state of New York, for his apprehension; and that, that reward has been sanctioned by both branches of the legislature of that state, who have hereby given a pledge to the public for indemnification. That he has not committed a specific offence, we are not willing to admit. He has imposed upon the public and disturbed the public peace, either of which offences, we believe, are specific and punishable by the laws of the country. He has been the cause of the arrest and imprisonment of men, who, admitting his existence, are innocent of the offence with which they are charged. He has subjected others to persecution and contumely—destroyed the peace of domestic society, and created an excitement throughout the country, as unnecessary and unjustifiable as tremendous. Are none of these acts punishable by law? Is the impostor to run at large, and practice his impositions at pleasure? Is the violator of the public peace to go unpunished? The idea appears to us perfectly absurd and ridiculous.

Masonic Mirror.

A letter from a respectable Correspondent at Colleton, S. C. under date of the 12th ult. communicates the following distressing and extraordinary facts. On the night of the 8th of January last, as Capt. Priester of this district was amusing himself with his violin, he was shot from his piazza door. The assailant used a musket. Capt. P. received eleven buckshot, several of which went through his body, & three so nearly through his back bone that the spine of his back was fractured. From that period to the present, he had utterly lost all feeling, from the pit of the stomach downwards, and all hope of his recovery had been abandoned. The person who shot him was committed to jail, where he still remains untried. Captain Priester was opposed to his being tried, under the conviction that he was put up to it by others. The citizens, however, were only waiting until Capt. P. should expire, which was daily and even momentarily expected, in order to have the offender tried and convicted. But horrible to relate, while this unhappy man was thus lying in this wretched state in which he had been for such a length of time, he was again brutally fired at, helpless and dying as he was, on the night of the 10th ultimo. Three buckshot entered his head, and nearly twice as many in his right arm and shoulder. He was shot in his bed, the wretch having cautiously watched his opportunity when the door was open and no one in the room. This is only the fourth man who has been shot in our settlement within the last three years, and not one of the villains have been brought to justice. This horrible barbarity has created great excitement. Captain P. was an honest, worthy and industrious man. Our citizens are now in pursuit of the offender. The settlement above mentioned is in Colleton district, about eight miles above Waterborough. You may depend upon the truth of this statement as I know the facts of my own knowledge.

S. C. Gaz.

Mr. Jacob Gorgas, of Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, has made a pair of scissors which weigh less than the sixteenth part of a grain.

At York, Upper Canada, a man lately broke into jail and stole \$364 public cash.

Rum—Joseph Horton, (a poor man of Newcastle, West Chester county,) as we are informed, in a moment of despondency attempted self-destruction by cutting his throat, one day last week; the incision, though ghastly, did not produce death.—*Intemperance had proved upon his morals, and the horrors of approaching want, it is said, urged him to this awful act.*

A. F. Com.

The *London Morning Chronicle* after making some remarks as to the probability of the re-establishment of the Censorship in France, adds, "That the writers of most of the private communications from France, are remarkably circumspcct on the subject of politics, as it apprehends of interference from the police. It is a fact within our own knowledge, that several persons who expressed their opinions rather freely on the state of things in France, not suspecting that their letters would be opened, had received an intimation from authority to desist from the use of such language, under penalty of being sent to the coast under a guard of soldiers."

Recently, in South Carolina, a free black woman and her three children, were sentenced to be sold into perpetual slavery, on account of the mother having violated the law, by giving harbor and

